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ABSTRACT

Designed to broaden the concepts of local government and encourage discussion on pertinent local issues, 32 seminars (two sessions each) were conducted under Title I, Higher Education Act of 1965, by Eastern Kentucky University for city and county officials in 49 counties. Total attendance was 540, largely councilmen, mayors, judges and magistrates, clerks, county attorneys, police, fire chiefs, and housing officials. Seminar formats stressed social and economic development. Problems most often noted on questionnaires had been lack of funds, revenue, and industry, followed by sanitation, streets and highways, water and sewers, and law enforcement. The followup survey covered such points as attendance patterns, program evaluation, participant satisfaction, and scheduling. Observations and participant feedback suggested two major outcomes of the seminars: greater awareness by participants of the need for more seminar type training to upgrade their professional service; and increased understanding of the ramifications of, and opportunities presented by, problems that confront local officials. (Individual seminar descriptions and evaluations are included.) (ly)

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RICHMOND, KENTUCKY 40475

TITLE I GRANT

Local Government Seminars

1968-1969

FINAL REPORT

September 30, 1969

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FINAL REPORT

Local Government Seminars
Grant Number 68-002-002

Director and Administrator of the Seminars
Rodger S. Gunn
Assistant Professor
Eastern Kentucky University

Report Period
September 1, 1968 - August 31, 1969

Date of Report
September 30, 1969

Introduction

In July 1967, the Kentucky State Department of Housing and Urban Development asked the Department of Political Science, Eastern Kentucky University, to develop a program of suitable depth and character for the improvement of local government in Southeast Kentucky. This assignment was accepted for Eastern Kentucky University by Professor Dwynal B. Pettengill, chairman of the Department of Political Science. The responsibility was reassigned to Assistant Professor Rodger S. Gunn, a specialist in the fields of Local and State Government and Public Administration.

Contact was made by Mr. Gunn in the Fall of 1967 with elected officials in nineteen of the forty-nine counties eventually served by the Seminars. The purpose of these exploratory meetings was to estimate the response city and county officials made to the proposed Local Government Seminars. The response was most encouraging. A program for the Seminars was developed and submitted for approval for Title I funds.

Philosophy of the Seminar Program

In view of the continuing problems associated with the lack of economic and industrial development in the Kentucky small town and rural county, resulting from the heavy post World War II urbanization and its accompanying concentration of industry, a new appraisal of the small town and rural county in the political, economic and social milieu was felt necessary.

Recognition was given to the many tasks imposed on the local government official when he takes office, often without adequate academic or practical training necessary to equip him for the job he faces.

The Local Government Seminar was designed to broaden the concept of local government and to encourage discussion on pertinent issues of a local nature. The Seminar Program was not intended to interfere or discourage any current programs being pursued by the local governments. It was hoped that the recognition of strengths and weaknesses of the local government structure and process would encourage local officials to develop programs of a practical nature which could broaden the economic and social bases in their own communities. Some officials expressed a desire for local economic development through industrial relocation: others expressed concern for the administration of the various welfare programs: another group complained that the task of local government with its accompanying demands is becoming so complex that problems multiply faster than solutions can be found.

Goals of the Local Government Seminars

1. To serve as a marketplace for ideas and a clearing house for suggestions and programs of local governments.

2. To develop diverse academic training programs which will stimulate local officials to strive toward professionalization and academic progress.
3. To upgrade the professional aspect of local government in current application through exposure to ideas developed and used in other jurisdictions.

The Seminar - Data

A total of 32 complete seminars (two sessions each) were conducted for the city and county officials in 49 counties. With the exception of the first three seminars, all city and county officials, as determined by questionnaires returned from the cities and counties, were invited to participate through a series of five sequential letters. The first three groups of seminar invitees received fewer letters because of the scheduling of these seminars soon after commencement of the grant period. Total attendance for all Seminars was 540 (Table 1). Participation by office or profession is shown in Table 2.

Method and Content

A series of five letters constituted the invitation process for all local officials. Included on a questionnaire, sent with one of the letters, was the question: "In your opinion what are the major problems facing your local government?" This was intended to encourage individual comments, but in many instances the governments involved returned a single questionnaire, thus negating any consideration of individual problem identification.

Of 136 returned questionnaires, 61 included problem identifications. In addition, a letter from the mayor of Stanford identified problems for

TABLE 1

Seminar Attendance--by number

SEMINAR LOCATIONS IN KENTUCKY		DATES	ATTENDANCE*	
County Seat	Counties Served			
Pineville	-- Bell & Knox	September 10 & 16, 1968	8	in attendance
Jackson	-- Breathitt	September 12 & 27, 1968	3	" "
Manchester	-- Clay	September 24 & October 1, 1968	2	" "
Prestonsburg	-- Floyd, Johnson, & Magoffin	October 3 & 10, 1968	18	" "
Harlan	-- Harlan	October 8 & 15, 1968	33	" "
Pikeville	-- Pike	October 17 & 24, 1968	6	" "
Hazard	-- Perry, Leslie, & Knott	November 12 & 19, 1968	20	" "
London	-- Laurel	November 14 & 21, 1968	12	" "
Beattyville	-- Lee, Owsley, & Estill	November 26 & December 3, 1968	23	" "
Whitesburg	-- Letcher	December 5 & 12, 1968	16	" "
Somerset	-- Pulaski	December 10 & 17, 1968	10	" "
Campton	-- Wolf	January 7 & 14, 1969	19	" "
McKee	-- Jackson	January 9 & 16, 1969	17	" "
Mt. Vernon	-- Rockcastle	January 21 & 28, 1969	15	" "
Stanton	-- Powell	January 23 & 30, 1969	14	" "
Stanford	-- Lincoln, Casey & Garrard	February 6 & 13, 1969	19	" "
Harrodsburg	-- Mercer & Boyle	February 11 & 18, 1969	34	" "
Lebanon	-- Marion & Washington	February 20 & 27, 1969	11	" "
Campbellsville	-- Taylor	February 25 & March 4, 1969	18	" "
Jamestown	-- Russell	March 6 & 13, 1969	19	" "
Albany	-- Clinton & Cumberland	March 11 & 18, 1969	24	" "
Monticello	-- Wayne	March 20 & 27, 1969	17	" "
Williamsburg	-- Whitley & McCreary	March 27 & April 1, 1969	20	" "
Winchester	-- Clark	April 3 & 10, 1969	25	" "
Mt. Sterling	-- Montgomery, Bath & Menifee	April 8 & 15, 1969	14	" "
Irvine	-- Estill	April 17 & 24, 1969	23	" "
West Liberty	-- Morgan	April 22 & 29, 1969	8	" "
Paris	-- Bourbon, Harrison & Nicholas	May 1 & 8, 1969	27	" "
Flemingsburg	-- Fleming	May 6 & 13, 1969	23	" "
Catlettsburg	-- Boyd & Greenup	May 15 & 22, 1969	25	" "
Grayson	-- Carter	May 20 & 28, 1969	3	" "
Corbin		June 3 & 9, 1969	17	" "

*There is considerable duplication here as most persons attended both sessions. The number of persons involved totalled 379 .

Table 2

Seminar Attendance--by Position or Occupation

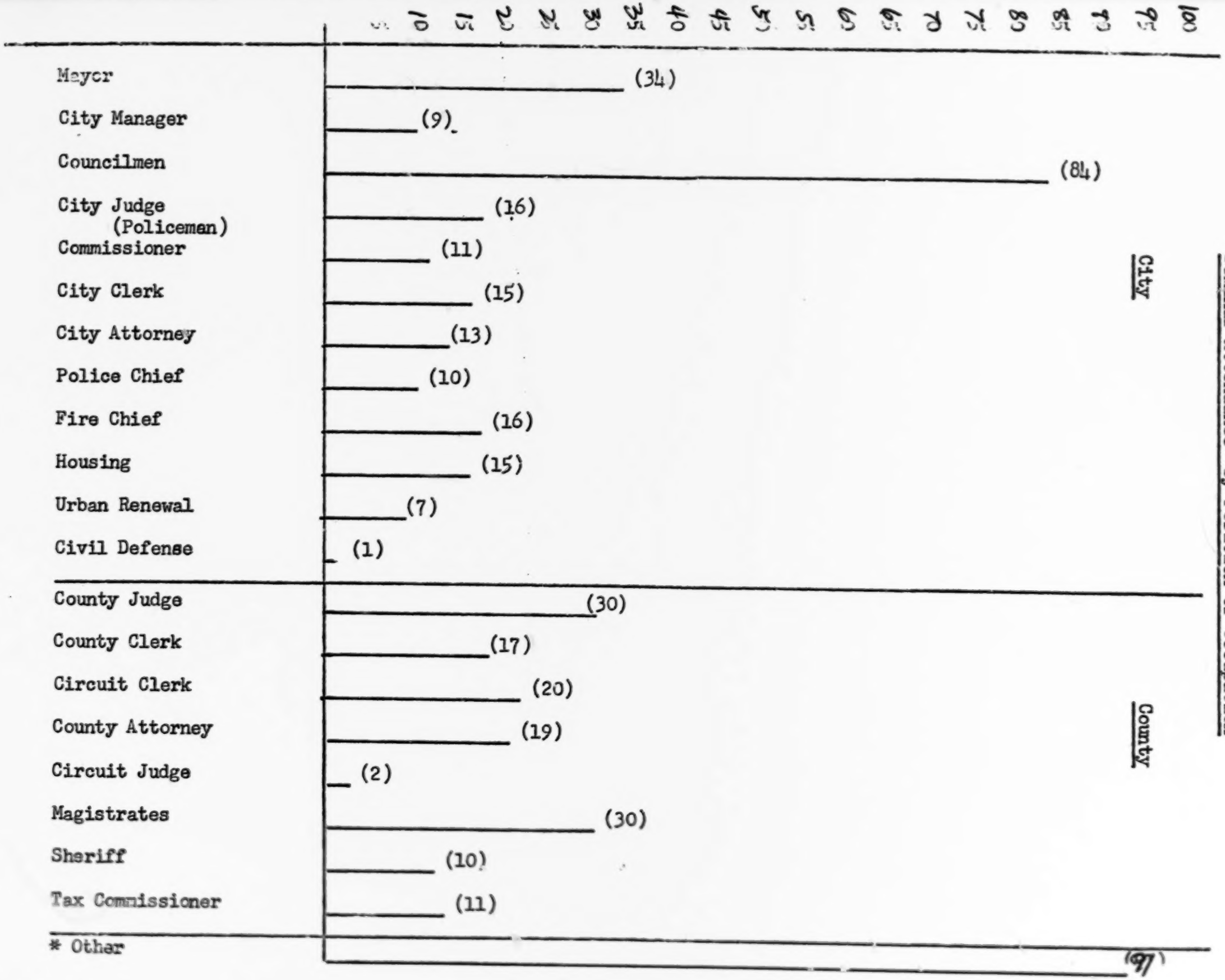


Table 2 (Continued)

14 Citizens
8 Patrolmen
5 Jailers
4 Homemakers
4 Teachers
3 Co-operative Extention Service
3 Deputy Sheriff
3 Candidates for public office
2 City Engineers
2 City Assessor
2 Professors
2 Electric Plant Builder
2 Water Plant
2 Citizen Advisory Board
2 College Administrator
2 Farmer
2 Food Stamp Office
2 Kentucky Municipal League staff members
1 Assistant Police Chief
1 Secretary to Mayor
1 Postmaster
2 City Treasurer
1 Former State Senator
1 State Representative
1 U.S. State Department official
1 Title I Secretary
1 Chamber of Commerce
1 Salesman
1 School Administrator
1 Highway foreman
1 Assistant County Foreman
1 Wife of Sheriff
1 Son of Sheriff
1 Extension Service
1 OEO Health Administrator
1 Telephone Company executive
1 Bookkeeper
1 Assistant City Clerk
1 County School Supervisor
1 Administrative Assistant Big Sandy Gap CAP

that city. General problem areas are shown in table 3. City and county officials in 18 participating counties did not list any problem identification.

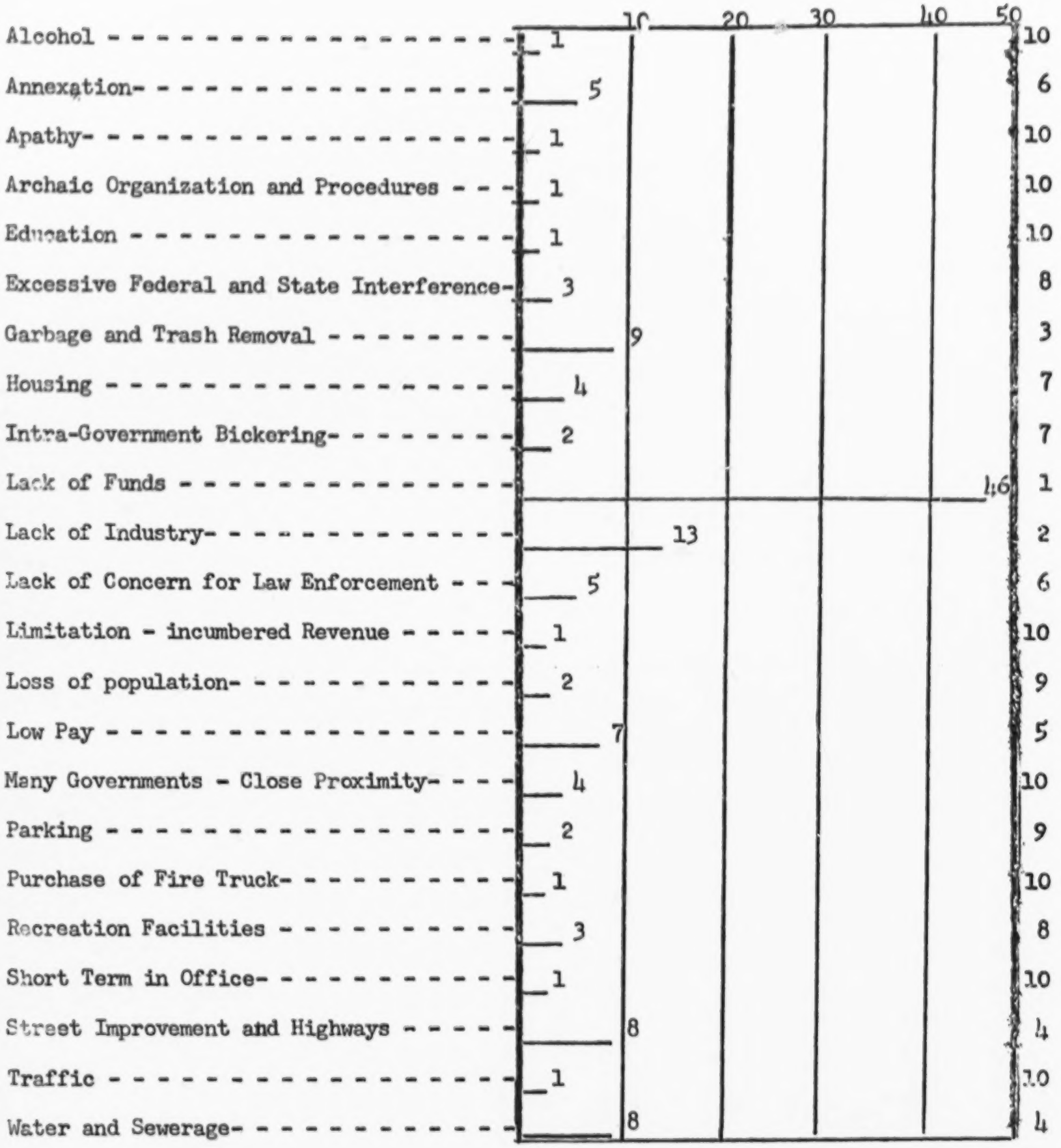
The two most frequently identified problem areas were lack of funds and revenue, and lack of industry. These were followed by problems of garbage and trash removal, streets and highways, water and sewer, law enforcement, annexation, etc. An analysis of all problem areas reveals a correlation with money and revenue which in turn suggests tax base consideration, economic development and citizen involvement in the governmental process, or an awareness of the same.

As a result of the questionnaire disclosures and further personal discussion with many of the officials involved, two general areas of emphasis seemed to emerge as predominant. These two--economic development and social development--served as the bases for the seminar formats, adaptable to local problems, used in the seminars. The economic development seminar sessions incorporated concepts of communication, financial administration, community self analysis and community images. The session on social development explored the effects of economic development in the social milieu with the principles, administration and philosophy of welfare. These were presented in terms of local needs and local officials were involved in the discussion. Local data and figures were used where available.

It was interesting to note that in nearly every seminar, the concept of economic development was that of "let's get a factory", or "what we need is some industry." One of the objectives of the seminar was to instill in the minds of local officials the idea that significant

Table 3

Problem Areas as Defined by Local Government Officials


10
20
30
40
50
Alcohol - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 10
Annexation- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5 6
Apathy- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 10
Archaic Organization and Procedures - - - 1 10
Education - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 10
Excessive Federal and State Interference- 3 8
Garbage and Trash Removal - - - - - - - - 9 3
Housing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4 7
Intra-Government Bickering- - - - - - - - 2 7
Lack of Funds - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 46 1
Lack of Industry- - - - - - - - - - - - - - 13 2
Lack of Concern for Law Enforcement - - - 5 6
Limitation - incumbered Revenue - - - - - 1 10
Loss of population- - - - - - - - - - - - 2 9
Low Pay - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 5
Many Governments - Close Proximity- - - - 4 10
Parking - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 9
Purchase of Fire Truck- - - - - - - - - - 1 10
Recreation Facilities - - - - - - - - - - 3 8
Short Term in Office- - - - - - - - - - - 1 10
Street Improvement and Highways - - - - - 8 4
Traffic - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 10
Water and Sewerage- - - - - - - - - - - - 8 4

industry locates where it is profitable for them to locate and that communities ought to ask themselves some searching questions as to what they offer to industry and its employees in the way of schools, housing, parks, playgrounds, recreation and leisure time activities, cultural programs, hotels and restaurants. They were encouraged to evaluate their utilities, public safety traditions (for preferential law enforcement--i.e., speed traps). In too many instances the local officials failed to see their responsibility to industry and maintained an image of "what's in it for me?"

Education and training can accomplish a great deal in this area. Response from many who attended have so indicated. For individual Seminar evaluation see Appendix I.

Official Opinion Survey

At the conclusion of the Seminars an Official Opinion Survey form was mailed to each participant soliciting data pertinent to this report. Although most who responded followed the survey sheet, some preferred to write letters to the University. Anonymity was encouraged but some chose to affix a signature. Postmarks were checked on all returned survey forms to allow a geographical tabulation, by counties, of the responses. Only four of 109 opinion surveys were not identified geographically. Officials from thirty-six of the counties involved responded. From the thirteen counties not responding a total of twenty-one persons participated in the Seminars, and of these twelve did not attend both sessions. The responses therefore represent those counties in which three hundred and fifty-eight of the total three hundred seventy-nine participants reside.

The Survey questions are reported in order of presentation.

Present occupation (if not a full-time government employee).

Wide diversity was represented here, from farmer to banker, typical of smaller communities. These will not be included in the report.

Last School Year Attended:

								College		
Less than 8	8	9	10	11	12	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	over 4 yrs.
2	7	3	1	1	26	8	14	8	10	30

This response is believed to represent the more highly educated participants. It is probable that few participants possessing little education were motivated to fill out and return the opinion form. Therefore, the evaluative questions are weighted in favor of educational attainment and may serve as a guideline to the desireability for improved education and training of local officials.

1. Sessions Attended:

First	Second	Both
18	31	64

2. If attended one session:

   a. Conflict in schedule prevented my attending both sessions (21). (note: Eight responders indicated the conflict to be governmental in nature; eight indicated conflict to be private in nature. Five did not identify nature of conflict).

   b. Illness prevented my attending both sessions (1).

   c. Time and date were not clearly established (4).

   d. Personal conflict prevented my participation (8).

   e. Other (7) (Explanations included: "Did not get word" and slick roads).

3. Seminar Sessions were:

   a. Extremely informative (86)

   b. Moderately informative (31)

   c. Little informative (0)

   d. Not informative (0)

4. The Local Government Seminars provided:

   a. Many good ideas and concepts we have been able to use (53)

   b. Good ideas and concepts, but few we could use (45)

   c. Many ideas and concepts, but not appropriate for my government (8)

   d. Other (12) with following comments supplied:

   "good ideas and concepts, but not in position to put into effect."
   "good to review and go over this."
   "may use more later"
   "many good ideas and concepts we should use."
   "will be unable to use."
   "not enough of people's people attended to put to use."
   "good ideas and concepts, but not appropriate for my office."
   "good ideas and concepts we may use at a later date."
   "good ideas but little change expected locally."
   "many good ideas, unable to use as of this date."
   "will be able to use."

5. The Local Government Seminars should be:

   a. Expanded in scope and content (74)

   b. Narrowed in scope and content (11)

   c. Continued with present format (26)

   d. Other (6) with following comments supplied:

   "maybe good for the citizens that do not already know local government."
   "too much of the material was not applicable to a city of our class."
   "taken to each county."
   "pinpointed toward 4th class city."
   "if more time could be spent."
   "tailored to suit area."

6. The Seminars (6:00 - 9:00 P.M.)

   a. Are about right in length but starting time is too early and inconvenient, (63) with the following:
   --Sixteen indicated starting time was O.K.
   --One suggested 7:00 to 10:00 P.M. schedule.

   b. Should start at a later hour and should be shortened (17)

   c. Should be changed to one day, longer session (9)

   d. Should include more sessions of a shorter duration. (25) with the following comments:
   "--with Eastern daylight saving time."
   "more sessions of about the same duration."

7. The Local Government Seminars have been:

   a. Very helpful in improving my effectiveness (47)

   b. Moderately helpful in improving my effectiveness (52)

   c. Of little help in improving my effectiveness (10)

   d. Of no help in improving my effectiveness. (3) with the following comment: "not in government."

8. My understanding of economic development for smaller communities has been:

   a. Greatly enlarged and stimulated (44)

   b. Moderately enlarged and stimulated (42)

   c. Unchanged (10)

   d. Previous ideas and convictions have been strengthened (24)

9. The Local Government Seminars have:

   a. Greatly stimulated my interest in social development (47)

   b. Moderately stimulated my interest in social development (37)

   c. Not changed my interest in social development, (32) with following comment: "It was already high."

   d. Adversely affected my interest in social development (0)

10. In the field of public welfare, the Local Government Seminar has:

    a. Defined local administratives problems of which I had previously been unaware (64) with the following comments: "Administration is not a problem of welfare--the philosophy is problem." "Zoning, planning subdivision, mobile homes."

    b. Considered the problem of public welfare but offered little that was new to problems of welfare administration (34)

    c. Contributed little to my understanding of welfare administration (10)

11. <u>To what extent would you or could you participate in the 1969-70 Government Study Sessions?</u>

    <u>Comments</u>: (We invite your comments)

    Director's note: Response to this question was overwhelmingly favorable with commitments to attend and support the Government Study Sessions for 1969-70.

    Comments are too numerous to list but are on file and available at the Institute of Government, Eastern Kentucky University.

Summary

From emperical observation in the Seminar program and the feedback from participants, at least two accomplishments have resulted from the Local Government Seminar Program. The first is an awareness on the part of participating officials of a need for more exposure to seminar type training to upgrade their professional service. It is apparent that most local officials (city and county) are strictly amateur administrators. Although dedication and integrity may prevail in the person, the training and experience required for the job is too often deficient. The second accomplishment is the increased understanding of the ramifications of, and opportunities presented by, the problem areas facing local government officials. By examining these problems in the light of plausible alternatives for solution an appreciation for the potential of local government was acknowledged. Small cities generally have two important assets that many larger communities have lost in the growth process: a leisure pace and open space. The increasing need and opportunity to provide for recreation and leisure activities by the year 2000 is almost overwhelming and it may well be within the abilities of small cities and rural counties, through proper guidance and direction, to create programs and area concepts through the political process that may not only be valuable to society as a whole, but may be economically rewarding to the local community. In this sense it may be said that more opportunities may be found in the small cities because there are more of them and the challenges are unique.

Political socialization seems to be a must if the political nature and image of small communities are to be raised above the control of

perennial elites and the economically favored in the social community. Techniques for this were suggested in the Seminar discussions. Also, the need for local officials to become informed about the possible impact that computer technology may have upon them and their governments was briefly discussed in simple terms to acquaint them with some applications in larger governments.

It is believed that seminar discussions have prepared officials for a narrowing of scope and a concern for the small city and its environment and problems. This will permit consideration in greater detail of specific problems facing the city, including administration, fiscal control, taxation, public relations and others.

Future programs will build upon this premise.

APPENDIX I

Individual Seminar Evaluation

Pineville (Bell and Knox Counties) September 10 and 16: Only two of the five letters of invitation were received by officials here because of the early date in the grant period. Two were in attendance at the first session, however, Mayor Wolfe of Middlesboro was so impressed with the content and the method of presentation that he personally sent out sixty-eight letters to local officials in the two counties encouraging them to attend the second session. Because Middlesboro City Council met on Tuesday, the second session was rescheduled for Monday, September 16. Feedback was excellent in the discussion. Six attended the second session.

Problem Areas:
1. Revenue
2. Low pay for city employees
3. Lack of training
4. Control of sale of alcoholic beverage
5. Housing
6. Jobs
7. Law enforcement

Jackson (Breathitt County) September 12 and 27: Only two letters of invitation were mailed. Three persons attended; one City Attorney and two Councilmen. The Director was informed that Thursdays conflicted with Kiwanis meeting; rescheduled second session for Friday, September 27. This proved to be a mistake as no one was present for session number two. Discussion response in first session, however, was excellent.

Problem Areas:
1. Misunderstanding of tax structure
2. Hostility toward law enforcement
3. Deterioration of highways and streets
4. Apathy
5. Money

6. Parking
7. Lack of recreation

Manchester (Clay County) September 24 and October 1: County Clerk and County Attorney attended first session. County Clerk was very talkative with "all the answers." He gave favorable comments on the seminar and assumed responsibility to see that a large group, including school board members and leading citizens, would attend second session. Upon checking with him prior to second session it was found that he had been so busy that he had "forgotten" to make contact. Also he said he had a conflict for the evening and would be unable to make the second session.

Contacts with citizens and officials prior to Seminar Sessions disclosed interesting rapport among officials. The County Judge refused to let the City install parking meters on County property. The County boasted that it was out of debt, but empirical observation disclosed broken locks on the doors and broken windows in the County Court House. The public restrooms were disgraceful. (Typical of many County Court House restrooms)

An interview with one business proprietor indicated that the banking business was "too strict in Manchester." (Mayor is president of largest bank.) The bank boasted it has "never lost a dime."

Another interview revealed disappointment in the way welfare has been handled. Regarding the Seminar it was stated. "If the Mayor is not there you might as well forget about it. He's the Mayor, the judge and the jury, and there's nothing you can do about it."

The interviews revealed two situations, a) a general uncertainty as to government operation and economic perplexities, and b) the hope that "someone" ought to do something -- always a "they," never "I" or "we."

No one attended second session. County Judge was too ill (very elderly.)

When it was evident that no one would show, directions to the Mayor's home were asked of the Sheriff. He served as escort. The Mayor was taking an evening stroll along the curbless street. Introductions were made and an invitation to sit in rocking chairs on the porch was extended and accepted. The interview covered about forty-five minutes.

Question: Mayor, why don't the city officials support these seminars?
Answer: I don't know why they don't.
Question: Lets not talk about "they," why hasn't the Mayor supported the seminars?
Answer: I don't see that there is anything you can do.
Question: Mayor, do you make decisions and other banking transactions before learning of the facts surrounding them?
Answer: I've been hoodwinked on a lot of junk heretofore.

Before the conclusion of the interview the Mayor gave a commitment that the city would support a future seminar should one be scheduled.

However, three subsequent letters to the Mayor and two to a City Councilman suggesting a rescheduling of the seminar have had no reply. It seems evident that a program which might alter the economic or political status of the "elite" is unwelcome in the City of Manchester.

Problem Areas: None identified by local officials on the questionnaires.

Prestonsburg (Johnson, Magoffin, Floyd Counties) October 3 and 10: The full series of five pre-seminar letters had been received by officials here. Twelve officials from four cities attended; participation and response

was excellent. The three Mayors present expressed appreciation for the seminar content (economic development) in the first session. Session number two was devoted to problems of physical expansion of cities and relationship to surrounding areas. Discussion also included principles and problems of personnel administration for small cities.

There was a conflict for session number two. A meeting had been scheduled by the Kentucky Area Development Office and the Mayors and other city personnel were to attend. Six persons attended session two.

A letter was addressed to Frank Groschelle, Kentucky Area Development Office, with the schedule for all subsequent seminars.in an effort to avoid future conflict. His reply expressed regret and promised cooperation.

Problem Areas:
1. "Too much Federal Government and State Government take-over."
2. Revenue (lack of)
3. Budget and controls
4. Archaic organization and procedures
5. Lack of industry
6. Lack of law enforcement

Harlan (Harlan County) October 8 and 15: An exceptionally responsive seminar. A total of twenty-two persons attended both sessions (session one - 21; session two - 12.) Regular format discussions were presented.

In addition to recommending the establishment of an "official" library for local officials, a suggestion was made for the development of ideas for local government, as well as the improving of horizontal relationships among local governments. Also suggested a program of individual self-improvment beginning with a simple reading program to expose local officials to the writings in the field.

Participants were very enthusiastic and complimentary at the conclusion of Seminar.

Problem Areas:
1. Finances
2. Lack of industry
3. Good roads
4. Inadequate services, salaries and knowledge of jobs
5. Welfare
6. Losing young people
7. Garbage disposal
8. Annexation

Pikeville (Pike County) October 17 and 24: This seminar was typified by erratic attendance, with the three persons attending session one arriving twenty, thirty, and forty minutes late. Session two equally erratic with the County Judge arriving thirty minutes early to participate in separate discussion, as he was committed to a water district meeting sixty miles distant. Two others arrived forty minutes after the seminar session was to begin. No person attended both sessions.

The fact that elections were a week and a half away was undoubledly a factor. Seven other meetings were being conducted by other organizations in Pikeville at the same time.

Also the return of only two questionnaires prior to the seminars (lowest number for any seminar) may indicate general disinterest for this type program. The Mayor (an MD) is highly educated and is above the level of his constituency..

Problem Areas: None identified by local officials.

Hazard (Hazard County) November 12 and 19: Both sessions apparently successful. Format one and two used. Response excellent.

Problem Areas: 1. Lack of funds and financial management
2. Traffic and highways
3. Distrust and non-cooperation among city officials

London (Laurel) November 14 and 21: A successful Seminar. The regular formats were used with emphasis on welfare philosophy and practice in session number two.

Problem Areas: None identified by officials.

Beattyville (Lee, Owsley, Estill Counties) November 26 and December 3: Excellnt seminar participation. General formats used, stressing the importance of communication and the identification of man's needs. Attempted to stimulate the development of ideas from citizenry through political socialization. Motivational examples were given. Money was discussed in terms of a means, not as an end for government.

Problem Areas: 1. Lack of funds
2. Lack of proper training
3. Lack of industry
4. Garbage

Whitesburg (Letcher County) December 5 and 12: Excellent response with spirited discussion. Frankness was encouraged. Major problems were centered about water and sewer, and the means to pay for them, in view of tax limitations. Hence, economic development. Format number two was used in the second session. Increased attendance in session number two.

Problem Areas: 1. Water and sewer

Somerset (Pulaski County) December 10 and 17: Five persons attended both sessions. Exchange was excellent and frank. General formats used, with

emphasis in session number two on the theories of social dissent and civil disobedience with the principles of "act" and "react" discussed.

Pros and cons of various forms of city government were presented and discussed - enthusiasum carried discussion thirty minutes past normal time for termination of seminar. The local paper took pictures and printed a favorable two - column story in the next issue.

Problem Areas: Lack of money

Campton (Wolfe County) January 7 and 14: Good participation with increased attendance at session number two. General format with emphasis on leadership and political socialization. Discussion very genial.

Problem Areas: None identified on questionnaires but verbally:
1. Economic development
2. Holding the young people

McKee (Jackson County) January 9 and 16: The Jaycees participated here and expressed concern over the quality of government in small cities. General format one and two were used. Many favorable comments were received.

Problem Areas: None identified by officials on questionnaires.

Mt. Vernon (Rockcastle County) January 21 and 28: General formats used, with emphasis on recreation and tourist attraction as means for economic development. However, there exists a fear on part of some officials of the Negro.

Upon arriving early for session number two, one of the school administrators confided certain feedbacks from session number one. This

feedback centered around a decision by Mt. Vernon officials to build thirty units of public housing. A fear had developed in the minds of some citizens that this would be a prelude to the influx of Negroes from Richmond, Lexington, and other localities to occupy the housing units. It was believed by some, including the County Sheriff, that the Seminar was a means of preparing the City for this. That assumption resulted from a comment at the conclusion of session number one which was part of the introduction of material for session number two. The statement was a response in the following (approximate) partial sequence.

Director of Local Government Seminar: "Whereas we have discussed economic development this week, next week the Seminar discussion will center on social development which may accompany economic development, and we will cover some of the problems pertaining to this. I do not know your problems here, or, if you have any. I do not know if you have any ethnic minorities in your city."

Retort by local official: "we had two Negroes, one died, and the other is real old. When he's gone there won't be a single one."

Director: "That would be to bad, because all-white communities are oftimes preferred as target cities by organized groups that want to create unfavorable citizen reaction, and capitalize on it."

This fear however seemed to have been abated as far as the Seminar is concerned because of the discussion on social development in session number two. Response was good.

Problem Areas: Money

Stanton (Powell County) January 23 and 30: One of most disappointing seminars. Poor attendance, slow arrivals. Discussion disclosed a dissatisfaction with the economic situation. Wide diversity of educational experience evident. The County Judge possessed a third grade education

and magistrates had not achieved this.

Local officials expressed more interest in the proposed Red River Dam than in governmental improvement.

Comments by a visitor, a representative of Kentucky Municipal League, distracted from discussion progress and caused detours from the central theme.

Session two was forty minutes late getting underway - slow arrivals. Director and employee of Kentucky Municipal League were observers. As seminar was atypical, impression probably not very positive.

Problem Areas: Finances

Monticello (Wayne County) March 20 and 27: Session number one - general format. All schools had been closed because of local flu epidemic. Response began rather reserved but relaxed after getting into discussion. Session two conducted at a time the local high school was playing in the State Basketball Tournament. Provided for periodic "breaks" to keep up on the games progress. Format number two was followed. A good session, response very good, as was feedback.

Problem Areas: Insufficient revenue

Harrodsburg (Boyle, Mercer Counties) February 11 and 18: One of the most successful seminars in terms of attendance, interest, attention, diversity of governments, and communications. Relaxed and informal atmosphere with excellent exchange and direction. General formats number one and two followed.

Problem Areas:
1. Water and sewer
2. Inferior housing
3. Lack of employment
4. Lack of money

Lebanon (Marion and Washington Counties) February 20 and 27: Courthouse was not made available until 5:55 P.M. Custodian asked for a $2.50 fee which was not paid. A competing film on "Shoplifting" was scheduled for Circuit Court Room, The City of Lebanon, according to City Clerk, had all bills paid and money in the bank. However, a constant population with an increasing number of households identified one problem for social and educational planning.

Session number two followed format number two. Exchange was very good, although there was a conflict with Rotary; only three attended, (compared with eight a week earlier.) The Marion County Tax Commissioner apoligized on behalf of his county for not having a better turnout. He suggested this to be symptomatic of the local government officials not taking advantage of such programs that could benefit them.

Problem Areas: Finance (Springfield - Washington County)

Campbellsville (Taylor County) February 25 and March 4: Session one: Very attentive and interested - generally of a lecture method. Not as much participation by officials but rapport was good. Format number one. Session two; format number two. Fine responsiveness and exchange. County Judge expressed regrets before session that he could not be at second session as he was to ride with the Sheriff that night. A tip had been given that illegal whiskey was coming through town. The Judge obtained

dates and location for future seminar sessions and drove 130 miles to Williamsburg on April 1 to attend session number two. He said it was worth it.

A discussion with the Mayor following the Seminar disclosed the perplexities of annexation and the relationship of the City with business and industrial firms in areas under consideration for annexation.

Problem Areas: Lack of revenue

Jamestown (Adair, Russell Counties) March 6 and 13: Formats one and two; exceptionally good rapport and response.

Problem Areas:
1. Limited funds
2. No industry

Albany (Clinton, Cumberland Counties) March 11 and 18: Formats one and two, with emphasis in first session upon recreational development. The Director sensed an attitude of resignation to the status quo by the participants even though the enthusiasm seemed encouraging.

Problem Areas: Money

Williamsburg (Whitley and McCreary Counties) March 25 and April 1: Session number one - general format number one. Impression seemed negative. Mayor appeared defensive when questions were directed to him. Discovered City had omitted names of any councilmen when returning questionnaire. Was told later that Mayor and Councilmen were at odds with each other.

Also discovered that until present city administration there had not been adequate records, including payroll and that there had been no budgets

for the City of Williamsburg for many years until current budget year. Administrative and fiscal problems were considerable. Tax procedures had been on "volunteer" basis as there had been no tax collecting.

Session number two followed format number two with emphasis on the problems and approaches to welfare, and the governmental problems of this city. Attendance increased 300% over session number one. Mayor was absent but City Council came en masse. Attitudes were positive and discussion was excellent. Taylor County Judge and his wife were also in attendance. At conclusion of seminar there was standing applause. The response and comments following adjournment were exceptionally warm and gratifying.

Problem Areas: 1. Parking lots and additional revenue
2. No industries
3. All welfare

Winchester (Clark County) April 3 and 10: Session number one - economic planning took precedence here, as the city was receiving more industry than it is prepared to serve. Among the thirteen participants in the first session a high degree of communication and informality was maintained. Session number two - general format, with emphasis on social relations, ethnic techniques, and welfare philosophy, with their several administrative problems.

The change to a Council-Manager form of city government in January 1970 gave opportunity to discuss the strenghts and weaknesses of this structure.

One of most successful seminars. Standing ovation at conclusion.

Problem Areas: None identified on questionnaire.

Mt. Sterling (Montgomery, Bath and Menifee Counties) April 8 and 15: Mt. Sterling officials did not attend either session but good representation from Montgomery County and the City of Owingsville.

General formats one and two were followed with emphasis on the role of leadership, innovation, planning and goal orientation. There was a high level of exchange in both sessions.

A unique situation in Mt. Sterling and Montgomery County exists in that both the City and County Judges are lawyers. This is the only seminar location where either have been lawyers.

Problem Areas:
1. Lack of funds
2. Laws pertaining to garbage and trash

Irvine (Estill County) April 17 and 24: General formats with emphasis on political socialization and political and economic planning in first session. Session two emphasized integrity in office, whether appointive or elective.

Problem Areas:
1. Lack of qualified personnel
2. Low pay
3. Lack of understanding of real problems
4. Purchase of fire truck (Ravenna)
5. Garbage disposal (Ravenna)

West Liberty (Morgan County) April 22 and 29: A disappointing Seminar, with little support from local officials. In pre-session interview the Mayor said he was happy to have the Seminar but he projected the attitude "as long as it doesn't involve me personally." A lack of commitment was

apparent here and at least two meetings conflicted with seminar schedule and some had to leave.

Mayor suggested visiting with the Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Commission. This was done and the Chairman attended session number two. Poor turnout for second session and late start.

A major dilemma facing the City involves the water supply.

Four years earlier the City was approached by an interested industry (would employ about 200) that informed the city officials that if they would increase water storage capacity and install new water lines the industry would locate there. The city officials quickly accepted the offer, floated a $400,000 bond and did increase storage and install new lines.

Problem: a) The City of West Liberty has been paying only the interest on the bond for four years, with no reduction in principle; b) The City is now operating water equipment at 85% of capacity and is in need of expanding capacity, but cannot, due to an already overburdened tax structure.

Conclusion: There was no planning at the time the bond was first considered to determine future need.

Problem Areas: None indicated by officials on questionnaires.

Paris (Bourbon, Harrison and Nicholas) May 1 and 8: One of best seminars and well attended. Excellent positive response. City of Paris gave special attention to attendance, and made special arrangements to bring a City Commissioner to both sessions in his wheelchair. This was accomplished by a detachment of firemen. General formats one and two were used. City of Paris subsequently asked the Institute of Government to do a study on

water amd sewer rates and prepare information for its citizens to help them accept a new rate increase. This was done and the City included the submitted data to all users.

Problem Area: Revenue

Flemingsburg (Fleming County) May 6 and 13: The Mayor was disappointed at the number in attendance for session number one (five persons) but pleased with the quality of content of the Seminar. He gave personal effort to bring others to session number two (eighteen persons). General formats one and two were followed. Flemingsburg officials expressed concern that industrial development would compound parking and traffic problems. This was discussed and suggestions were offered which would permit city to cope successfully with this problem and still encourage industrial development. The doubling of water capacity and bringing in natural was was expected to encourage industrial expansion. Response and interaction good, although there was an impression that the discussion of welfare touched some sensitivity in one or two individuals.

Problem Area: None identified by officials on questionnaires.

Catlettsburg (Greenup and Boyd Counties) May 15 and 22: General formats one and two, with emphasis on planning. Good news coverage with pictures. Seminar acknowledged uniqueness of area in terms of population and industry. Welfare was of particular interest in session number two, particularly in the field of public housing.

Problem Areas:
1. Overlapping services of small governments in close proximity.
2. Lack of finances (emphasized four times)

Grayson (Carter County) May 20 and 28: One of poorest turnouts and examples of public apathy. Although several had sent reservation cards, none showed for session number one. It was found that the High School graduation was going on at the same time and was told local officials were in attendance. No indication of conflict was given to the Institute of Government, also 6:00 P.M. (daylight saving time) was considered early for farming area. Session number two: As time for the meeting to begin had passed, the Director called all officials from the County Judge's office. Responses by phone were as follows:

a. County Attorney's wife: "He said he will not be home for dinner."

b. County Judge: "Can't understand why people didn't come," but he had "guests from Indiana for the 30th and can't leave them."

c. Circuit Clerk: "Wanted to come but unable to."

d. Treasurer (appointed): "No!"

e. Mayor's wife: "He's not here, he's gone to take the men home. Maybe he stopped by the lake."

f. City Judge: "Don't know if I can make it. May have something come up." (this was thirty minutes after starting time.)

g. City Attorney: "Wife is ill, she's cripple and I can't leave her."

h. City Clerk: "I don't like to leave my sister alone."

i. Councilman: "I'm tied up, con't hardly miss church." (Church meets every Wednesday)

j. Councilman's wife: "He's out in the garden."

k. Police Chief: "I'm very interested and will be there. Our biggest problem is what you have found -- official apathy."

Three persons made appearance. A Magistrate at 7:05 and the Police Chief with a patrolman at 7:20.

In an abreviated session responded to the statements of the Magistrate

1. Total number of Participants — 379

2. Demographic Data on Participants:

A. Males

(1) Number by age group: (approximate)

a. under 21	1
b. 21-35	70
c. 36-55	129
d. over 55	50
TOTAL	250

(2) Number by educational level: (approximate for both sexes)

a. 8th grade or less	200
b. high school (9 - 12 grades)	95
c. college (1 - 4 years)	50
d. advanced study	35
TOTAL	379

B. Females

(1) Number by age group: (approximate)

a. under 21	
b. 21-35	12
c. 36-55	4
d. over 55	12
TOTAL	28

(2) Number by educational level:

a. 8th grade or less
b. high school — see A-(2)
c. college
d. advanced study

3. Estimated number of secondary beneficiaries: NA

and the Chief that economic development and social development were major problems facing the community. At 9:00 P.M. interupted by two women -- "Pardon me, but do you know where we can find the doctor? Our neighbor -- we can't wake her up. She's taken sleeping pills -- left a note for her husband - had to break down the door --"

The City had only one Doctor and his whereabouts was unknown.

Adjourned!

Problem Areas: None identified by officials on questionnaire.

Corbin City June 3 and 9: Because invitations to Corbin City officials had not been sent for the Williamsburg Seminar for March 25 and April 1, a special Seminar was scheduled for this city. Response was most encouraging.

Upon arrival found that in addition to the letters of invitation, all officials had been encouraged by the City Administration to participate in the Seminar.

Session number one - general format number one. Response and discussion excellent.

A phone call from the City Clerk the following day informed of a conflict in dates for the following Tuesday and a Monday Seminar was scheduled for session number two. City assumed responsibility for notifying all officials. This was done. Excellent attendance and participation. At the next City Council meeting a resolution was passed by the Council expressing appreciation to Eastern Kentucky University for providing the Seminar.

This Seminar afforded opportunity to involve City officials only and proved to permit greater specificity to city problems.

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on Adult Education